

## Synonymic Notes on Some Lithosiinae, Arctiidae, from Japan and Taiwan, with Descriptions of Three New Species (Lepidoptera)

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Three new species (two from Japan and one from Taiwan) will be described, eight species-group names will be sunk as junior synonyms, one species will be reduced to a subspecies, and one species will be placed in other genus by transferring from the originally combined genus. The last species is currently placed in the Acontiinae, Noctuidae, but it was added in this paper because its junior synonym was originally described as belonging to the Lithosiinae. Unless stated otherwise, all the specimens recorded in this paper are in my private collection.

I am indebted to Mr. D. S. FLETCHER, British Museum (Natural History), and Dr. T. KUMATA, Hokkaido University, for their kind offices in my examination of the type-series under their curations. I must also thank the following donors of specimens: Messrs. H. FUKUDA, N. GYÔTOKU, K. IJIMA, A. KAWABE, Y. KISHIDA, Y. KUSUI, M. SAIKAWA, R. SATO, Y. SHIBATA, T. WATANABE, Drs. S. AZUMA and T. SHIRÔZU.

### *Pelosia angusta* (STAUDINGER)

*Paida angusta* STAUDINGER, 1887, in ROMANOFF, Mém. Lép., 3: 182, pl. 10: 7.

*Pelosia angusta*: STAUDINGER, 1901, Cat. Lep. Pal., (ed. 3) 1: 379; Seitz, Macrolep., 2: 70, pl. 13: e.

*Pelosia obtusa* ab. *angusta*: HAMPSON, 1900, Cat. Lep. Phal. Brit. Mus., 2: 93.

*Ilema okiensis* MIYAKE, 1907, Ann. zool. Jap., 6 (3): 207; MIYAKE, 1910, Zool. Mag., Tokyo, 22: 411.

#### Syn. nov.

*Pelosia sachalinensis* MATSUMURA, 1925, J. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 15 (3): 117. **Syn. nov.**

Specimens examined. Shibecha, Kushiro, Hokkaido, 6. viii. 1957, 1 ♂; 16. vii. 1962, 1 ♂; 20. viii. 1966, 1 ♂; 20. vii. 1968, 1 ♂ (K. IJIMA). Wakkanai, Hokkaido, 4. viii. 1973, 1 ♂ (Y. KUSUI). Souunkyo, Hokkaido, 1. viii. 1957, 1 ♂ (A. KAWABE). Hatta, Saigo-cho, Oki Island, 23. vii. 1967, 1 ♂ (H. KADOWAKI), from coll. Y. KISHIDA. Lectotype, ♂, of *Pelosia sachalinensis*, here designated, labelled: Kawakami, July 6 '24, Saghalien, Matsumura, and paralectotype, ♂, here designated: Ichinosawa, July 1918, S. Isshiki, in coll. Hokkaido University. Amur, 99-207, 1 ♂, in coll. Brit. Mus. (N.H.).

I had a chance to examine the genitalia (fig. 1) of the lectotype of *P. sachalinensis*. The male from Oki Island, the type-locality of *I. okiensis*, is much smaller and darker than the rest of the specimens examined by me and it matches MIYAKE's original and subsequent descriptions. Unfortunately the holotype, ♀, of *I. okiensis* is missing.

Distribution. Hokkaido, Okinoshima; Korea (after STAUDINGER), Amur, Ussuri.

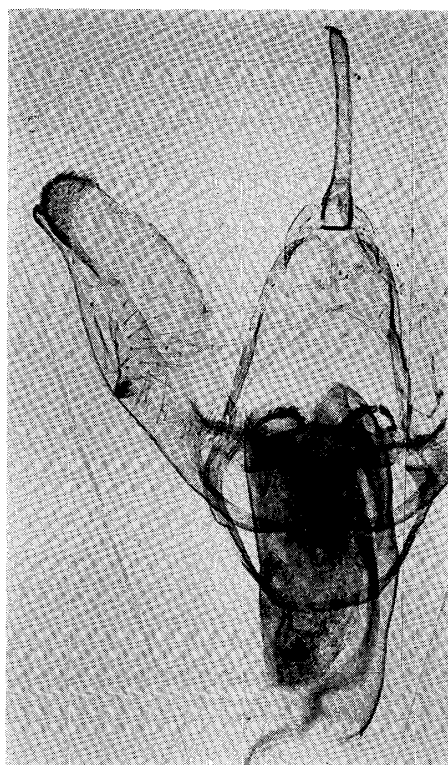


Fig. 1. *Pelosia angusta* (STAUDINGER), ♂ genitalia. (Lectotype of *P. sachalinensis* MATSUMURA in Hokkaido University).

### *Tigrioides immaculata* (BUTLER)

*Katha immaculata* BÜTLER, 1880, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., **1880**: 671.

*Lithosia immaculata*: LEECH, [1889], Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., **1888**: 600.

*Lexis immaculata*: HAMPSON, 1900, Cat. Lep. Phal. Brit. Mus., **2**: 118, pl. 21: 8.

*Tigrioides immaculata*: DRAUDT, 1914, in Seitz, Macrolep., **10**: 214, pl. 14: g.

*Tigrioides kobayashii* INOUE, 1961, Check List Lep. Jap., **6**: 681. **Syn. nov.**

#### Original description of *T. kobayashii*:

"Head and thorax grey-brown, more or less infuscated, abdomen above nearly concolorous, but extremity and below orange-yellow. Forewing fuscous grey-brown, costa narrowly black at base, costal fascia yellow or orange-yellow, gradually diminishing and vanished at apical one-third, fringes a little paler than ground. Hindwing pale yellow, tinged with orange toward terminal area. Under surface, forewing with costal, terminal and hind marginal areas orange-yellow, central area fuscous, but paler than on above, hindwing more strongly tinged with yellow. Length of forewing: 9–12 mm. ♂ genitalia: uncus small, apex pointed, valvae asymmetrical, left more elongate than right, costa and valvula tapered, apex nearly pointed, harpe a long process, right valva broad, harpe strongly curved upward along ventral margin of valvula, juxta extremely long, much longer than uncus and tegumen combined together, aedoeagus rather short, vesica armed with about seven thorn-like cornuti and with nearly twenty teeth-like ones. Holotype (♂): Ôdaru Spa (Nashimoto), South Izu, 13. vii. 1959 (H. INOUE). Paratypes: type-locality, 17. vii. 1957, 2 ♀ (H. KOBAYASHI); 21. ix. 1957, 1 ♀ (Y. NAGAI); 23–24. v. 1958, 1 ♀ (T. HARUTA); 29–31. vii. 1957, 1 ♂; 13. vii. 1959, 3 ♂, 5 ♀; 25. vii. 1960, 1 ♀ (H. INOUE); Kusaba Kôsen, Kashii, Fukuoka Pref., 4–5. x. 1935, 2 ♂ (NOMURA, FUJINO, HASHIMOTO). All in coll. INOUE. Most closely related to *T. aureolata* DANIEL (1954) from China, but the valvae quite distinct in shape and juxta much longer, not so strongly forked."

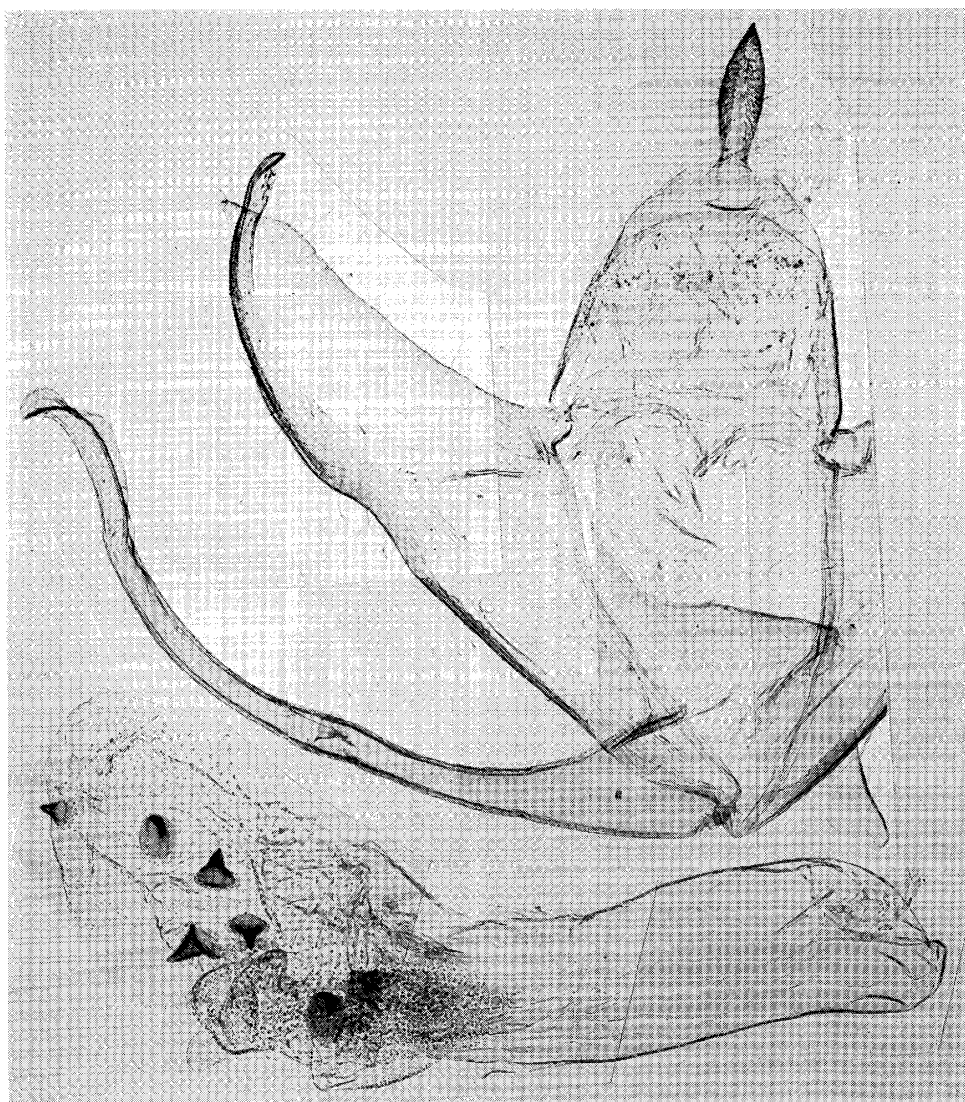


Fig. 2. *Tigrioides immaculata* (BULTER), ♂ genitalia (H. Inoue slide no. 5673).

This species is very common at southeastern part of Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and on the island of Yakushima. Through the kind office of Mr. FLETCHER I was able to examine the genitalia of the holotype, ♀, of *K. immaculata* from Taiwan and found that it is identical with *kobayashii*. *T. immaculata* of DANIEL, 1954, Bonn. zool Beitr., 5: 133, fig. 96, is apparently a misidentification, being quite distinct from the Japanese and Taiwanese *immaculata* in the male genitalia.

***Tigrioides pallens* sp. nov.**

Very similar to *T. immaculata*, but wings a little narrower, size nearly as large as summer and autumn generations of the latter. Forewing with vein 7 branching off from stalk of veins 8+9, while in *immaculata* vein 8 branching from stalk of 7+8; usually paler than in *immaculata*, costal streak more conspicuous especially at basal half; in some specimens both wings more strongly infuscated than in *immaculata*.

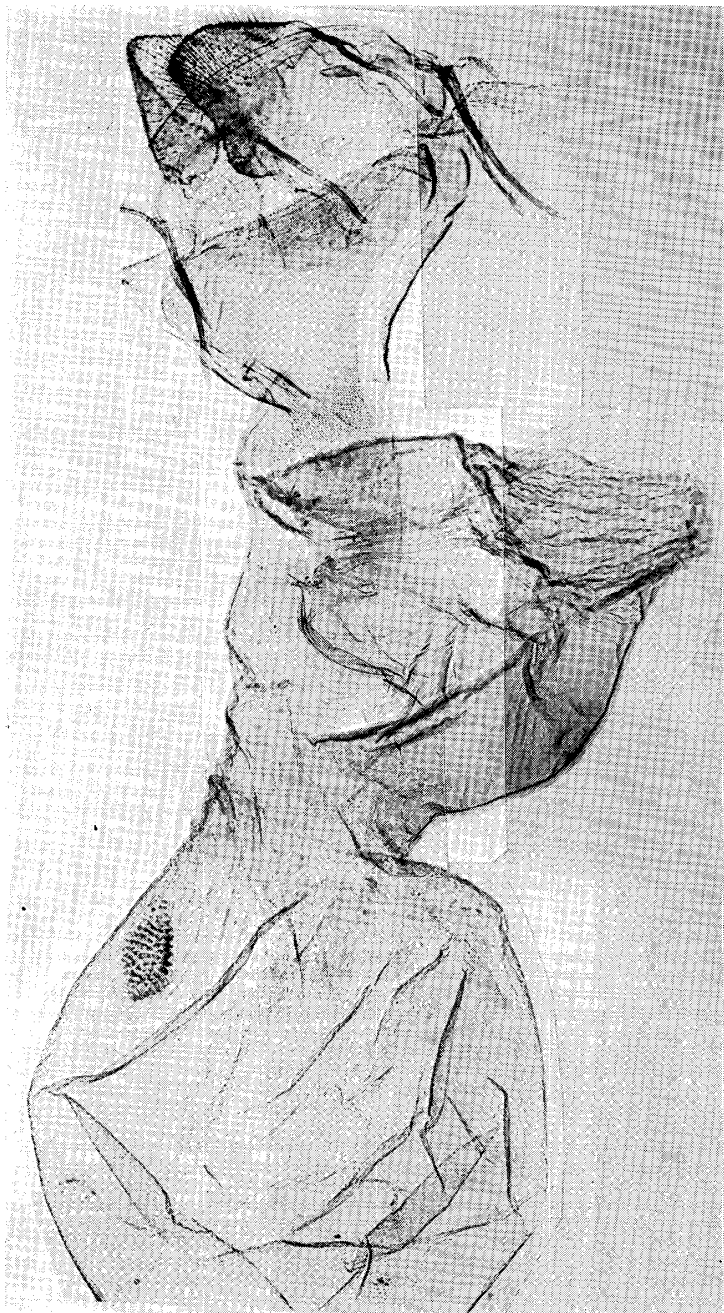


Fig. 3. *Tigrioides immaculata* (BULTER), ♀ genitalia (H. I. slide no. 5670).

Length of forewing: ♂ ♀, 9–11 mm.

♂ genitalia. Long process of juxta broader towards apex than in *immaculata*, strongly bifurcate near apex, left fork much longer than right, at apex of sacculus a strongly sclerotized horn-like process, aedeagus with a thorn-like process on ventral surface near apex, cornuti much weaker. ♀ genitalia. Ductus bursae normal, while in *immaculata* it is strongly produced to the right, signum smaller.

Holotype, ♂. “Yamagoya”, Iriomote Is., 24. iii. 1969 (S. AZUMA). Paratypes. Yona, Okinawa, 1–2. iii. 1964, 1 ♂ (T. NAGANO). Ditto, 20. x. 1973, 2 ♀ (S. AZUMA). Omotodake, Ishigaki Is., 17. xi. 1963, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Kaarayama, 17. xi. 1963, 3 ♂, 2 ♀;

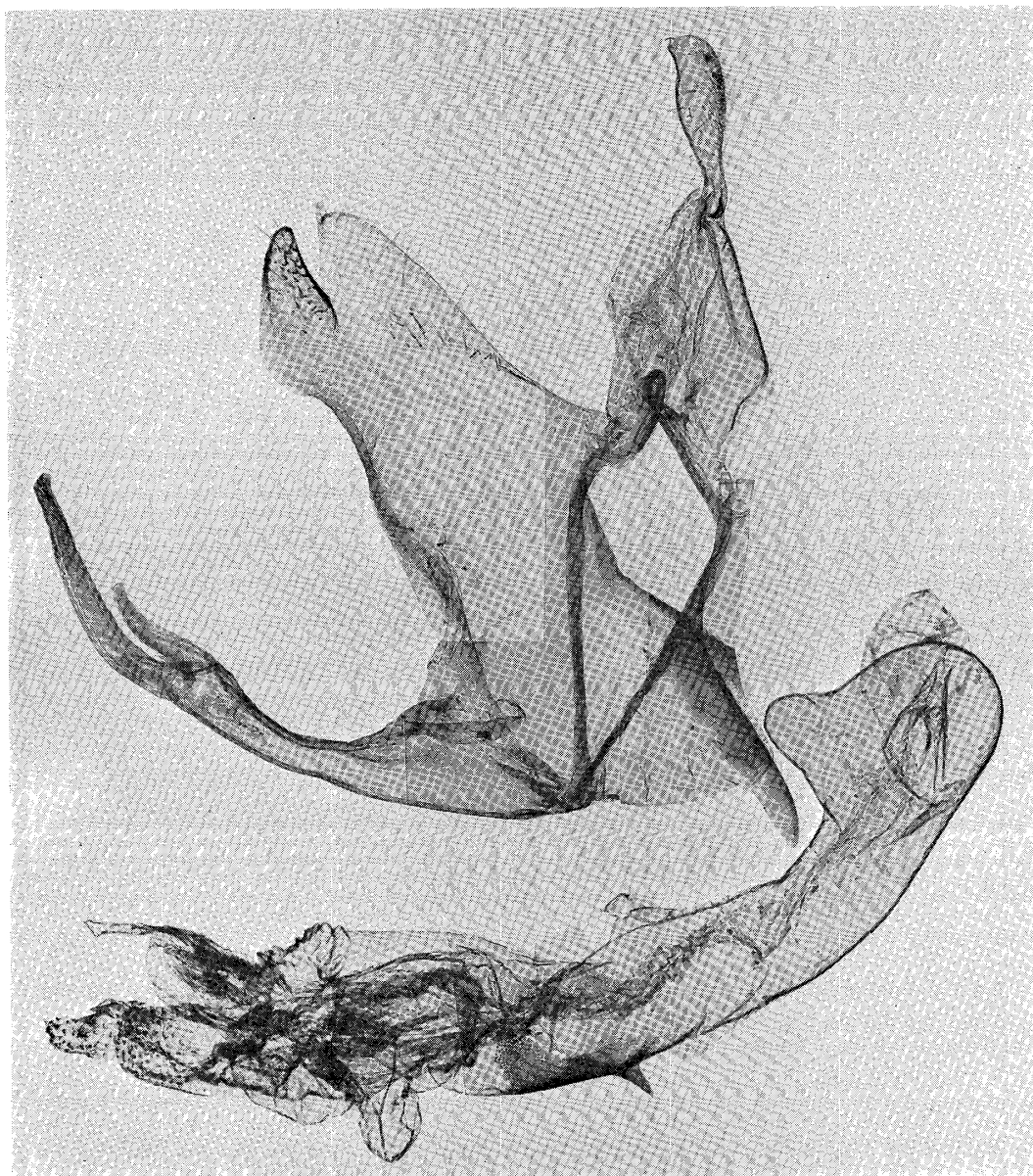


Fig. 4. *Tigrioides pallens* sp. nov., ♂ genitalia (H. I. slide no. 6952).

Barabido, 18–19. xi. 1963, 1 ♀ (H. INOUE). Shirahama, Iriomote Is., 14. xi. 1963, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (H. INOUE). Data as holotype, 6 ♂, 6 ♀. Komi, Iriomote Is., 17. ii. 1964, 1 ♀ (I. KISHIDA). Funaura, Iriomote Is., 30. ix. 1978, 1 ♀ (S. AZUMA).

Distribution. Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa, Ishigakijima, Iriomotejima).

This species is probably a relative of *T. aureolata* DANIEL, 1954, Bonn. zool. Beitr., 5: 133, fig. 94, but distinguished from it by a characteristic process of aedeagus and fewer cornuti in male genitalia.

***Miltochrista sauteri* STRAND, status nov.**

*Miltochrista gratiosa* var. *sauteri* STRAND, 1917, Arch. Natg., 81A (3): 125.

*Miltochrista gratiosa sauteri*: MATSUMURA, 1927, J. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 19 (1): 68.

*Miltochrista orientalis* DANIEL, 1951, Bonn. zool. Beitr., 2: 324, pl. 1: 27, 28; fig. 22. **Syn. nov.**





Fig. 5. *Tigrioides pallens* sp. nov., ♀ genitalia (H. I. slide no. 6953).

The name *sauteri* is available as a species-group name under Article 17 (8) of International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Daniel was correct in considering his *orientalis* as a good species from the feature of male genitalia.

*M. gratiosa sauteri* ab. *fuscozonata* MATSUMURA, 1927, *loc. cit.*, pl. 5: 1, will be described as a new species:

***Miltochrista fuscozonata* sp. nov.**

Both wings much paler than *M. sauteri*, forewing with greyish transverse fasciae thicker, antemedian fascia acute-angled in cell, touching or closely approximating to median fascia at ventral margin of cell, median fascia nearly straight, while in *sauteri* it is angled at dorsal margin of cell, postmedian fascia vertical or oblique outward at hindmargin, grey streaks between postmedian and subterminal area heavy, often confluent into a dark clouding.

♂ genitalia. Long ventral process of harpe thicker towards apex, terminal process not forked as in *sauteri*, but terminating in a short thorn-like process. ♀ genitalia. Ductus bursae much shorter, cornutus smaller than in *sauteri*.

Holotype, ♂. Lushan Spa, Nantou, 31. viii. 1970 (Y. SHIBATA). Paratypes. Data as holotype, 1 ♂; type-locality, 29. viii. 1973, 1 ♂; 29. vii. 1974, 1 ♂; 27. vii. 1977, 1 ♂; Fenchihu, Chiayi, 3. viii. 1977, 1 ♀ (Y. SHIBATA). Shantau Spa, Miaoli, 11–12. iv. 1967, 1 ♀ (T. SHIRÔZU). Fenchihu, Chiayi, 25. viii. 1968, 1 ♀ (M. SAIKAWA). “Wushe”, Nantou, 1960 & 1966, 3 ♂, 1 ♀ (native collectors).

Distribution. Taiwan.

*M. gratiosa* f. *fuscozonata*: MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap.: 970, no. 1641, fig., is not available as a species-group name, because the author considered *fuscozonata* an aberrant form of *gratiosa* nec GUÉRIN=*M. striata* (BREMER & GREY), not a geographic variation. My treatment of *fuscozonata* as a junior synonym of *striata* (INOUE, 1961, Check List Lep. Jap., 6: 635) was apparently a careless mistake.

From *M. striata* this species is distinguished by its ground colour, thicker transverse fasciae of forewing, much more weakly angled postmedian fascia and heavier subterminal streaks.

***Miltochrista aberrans okinawana* MATSUMURA, status nov.**

*Miltochrista okinawana* MATSUMURA, 1930, Ins. Matsumur., 5: 39; MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap.: 970, no. 1644, fig.

*Miltochrista aberrans* (subsp.): INOUE, 1965, Kontyû, 33: 133.

*Miltochrista convexa*: INOUE, 1965, Kontyû, 33: 353 (nec WILEMAN).

Smaller than the nominate subspecies, markings on forewing in summer generation generally much weaker than in nominate specimens and those of the spring brood from the same localities, especially postmedian zigzag line is vanished or vestigial; while in the nominate subspecies median line is often degenerated, in this subspecies it is almost always present even if the other lines are vanished.

I have examined more than a dozen specimens from Amami-ôshima, Tokunoshima and Okinawa, but a few from Ishigakijima and Iriomotejima have thick and very conspicuous black lines. The latter populations will be worth naming as a different race.

***Neasura melanopyga* (HAMPSON), comb. nov.**

*Asura melanopyga* HAMPSON, 1918, Novit. zool., 25: 106.

*Neasura hypophaeola*: INOUE, 1965, Kontyû, 33: 244 (nec HAMPSON).

*Neasura nigroanalis* MATSUMURA, 1927, J. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 19 (1): 71, pl. 5: 15, from Taiwan is probably a junior synonym of this species, but there are no black specks on forewing of the specimens from Japan and Taiwan examined by me. In my collection there are 18 ♂ ♀ from Tokunoshima, Okinawa, Miyakojima, Ishigakijima, Iriomotejima, and 1 ♂ from Taiwan. HAMPSON's syntypes (♂, ♀) from Taiwan were also examined at Brit. Mus. (N. H.).

***Chamaita ranruna* (MATSUMURA), comb. nov.**

*Nudaria ranruna* MATSUMURA, 1927, J. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 19 (1): 61, pl. 5: 21; MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap.: 973, no. 1659, fig.

*Schistophleps bipuncta* (part.): YAMAMOTO, 1959, in Icon. Ins. Jap. col. nat. ed., 1: 101, pl. 60: 23b (nec HAMPSON).

*Chamaita diaphana* INOUE, 1961, Check List Lep. Jap., 6: 681. **Syn. nov.**

Original description of *Ch. diaphana*:

"Forewing 11-veined in both sexes, vein 6 stalked with 7 and 8, their stalk arising from upper angle of discocellulars, 9 from near apex of cell, 11 diverging at two-thirds from base, hindwing with

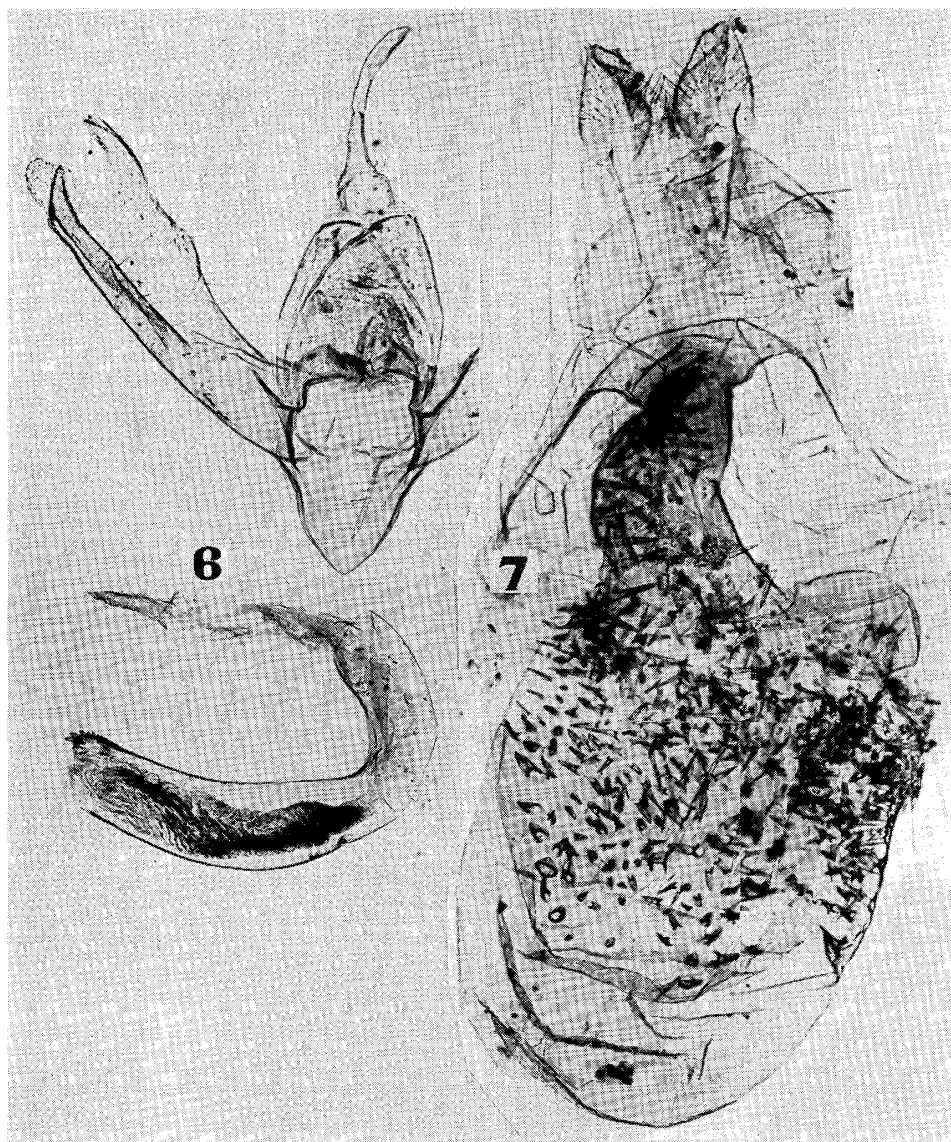


Fig. 6. *Chamaita ranruna* (MATSUMURA), ♂ genitalia (H. I. slide no. 6808).

Fig. 7. Ditto, ♀ genitalia (H. I. slide no. 6809).

6 and 7 long-stalked. White, transparent. Forewing weakly marked with light or dark brown, a fuscous spot in cell near hindmargin, antemedian and postmedian fasciae in general distinct at anterior half, terminal area widely tinged with brownish hue, especially at apex, middle and tornus. Hindwing iridescent, almost unmarked, apical and terminal area more or less brownish. Length of forewing: 8–9 mm. ♂ genitalia: uncus slender, apex pointed, valva elongate, terminal part broader than base, tips of dorsal and ventral margin produced into short processes, a roundish valvula protruding between them, aedoeagus robust, cylindrical, strongly curved at near base, vesica armed with numerous spined cornuti. Holotype (♂): Ôdaru Spa (Nashimoto), South Izu, 5. vii. 1959 (H. INOUE). Paratypes: type-locality, 29–31. vii. 1957, 1 ♀ (H. INOUE); Takao-san, Tokyo, 11. x. 1952, 1 ♀ (K. ISHIZUKA); Higashi-Iya (700 m), Tokushima Pref., 25. vii. 1955, 1 ♀ (H. YAMAMOTO); Umegashima Spa, Shizuoka Pref., 1. ix. 1956, 1 ♀; 13. x. 1956, 1 ♀ (Y. NAGAI); Mt. Kiyosumi, Chiba Pref., 3. viii. 1959, 1 ♀ (A. SUZUKI). Excepting one paratype in coll. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), all the types in coll. Inoue.”

Specimens examined, excluding the type-series of *diaphana*. Holotype, ♂, of *ranruna*, labelled: Ranrun, 8/vii. 25, T. Uchida, H. Kono, Y. Miwa. Alishan, Chiayi,



9–11. vii. 1964, 1 ♂; Fenchihu, Chiayi, 12–13. vii. 1964, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (H. INOUE). Lishan, Taichung, 21. vii. 1968, 1 ♀ (H. FUKUDA). Kashima Shrine, Ibaragi Pref., 29. ix. 1976, 3 ♂, 2 ♀ (A. KAWABE). Yuwandake, Amami Is., 16–17. vii. 1963, 1 ♂ (H. INOUE). Shirahama, Iriomote Is., 26. iii. 1973, 1 ♀ (S. AZUMA). Komi, Iriomote Is., 24. iii. 1974, 1 ♂ (Y. FUJIMAKI), from coll. R. Sato.

Distribution. Honshu, Shikoku, Amami-ôshima, Iriomotejima; Taiwan.

### *Hemipsilia coavestis* (HAMPSON)

*Nudaria coavestis* HAMPSON, 1894, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, 2: 124.

*Hemipsilia coavestis*: HAMPSON, 1900, Cat. Lep. Phal. Brit. Mus., 2: 532, fig. 387; SEITZ, 1914, Macrolep., 10: 128.

*Nudaria punkikonis* MATSUMURA, 1927, J. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 19 (1): 60, pl. 5: 22; MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap.: 973, no. 1658, fig. **Syn. nov.**

Specimens examined. Holotypes of *coavestis*, ♂, from Sikkim in Brit. Mus. (N. H.) and of *punkikonis*, ♂, from Taiwan in Hokkaido Univ. Alishan, Chiayi, 9–11. vii. 1964, 1 ♀; Fenchihu, Chiayi, 12–13. vii. 1964, 1 ♂, 4 ♀ (H. INOUE).

Distribution. Taiwan, Sikkim.

### *Palaeopsis suffusa* (HAMPSON), **comb. nov.**

*Nudaria suffusa* HAMPSON, 1894, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, 2: 123; HAMPSON, 1900, Cat. Lep. Phal. Brit. Mus., 2: 535, pl. 34: 12.

*Psilopepla suffusa*: SEITZ, 1914, Macrolep., 10: 126, pl. 18: k.

*Nudaria shirakii* MATSUMURA, 1927, J. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 19 (1): 61, pl. 5: 23, MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap.: 973, no. 1660, fig. **Syn. nov.**

I have tentatively placed this species in *Palaeopsis* because of the similarity of the genitalia with those of *P. diaphanella* HAMPSON, the type-species of the genus, though the venation of *suffusa* is nearly identical with *Nudaria mundana* (LINNAEUS).

Specimens examined. Holotypes of *suffusa*, ♂, from Sikkim in Brit. Mus. (N. H.) and of *shirakii*, ♀, from Taiwan in Hokkaido Univ. Alishan, Chiayi, 9–11. vii. 1964, 1 ♀; Fenchihu, Chiayi, 12–13. vii. 1964, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Sun-Moon Lake, Nantou, 14. vii. 1964, 1 ♀ (H. INOUE). Tahuchi, Miaoli, 9. iv. 1967, 1 ♀ (T. SHIRÔZU).

Distribution. Taiwan, Sikkim.

### *Palaeopsis unifascia* sp. nov.

Antenna in ♂, ciliae a little less than diameter of shaft, 1st segment of antenna in both sexes clothed with long white hair, thorax and abdomen clothed with withish hair. Wings semi-transparent, pale yellowish white. Forewing a little less ample than in *P. diaphanella*; veins 6, 7, 8 stalked; pale brownish grey ante- and postmedian line vanished or becoming weak posteriorly, antemedian strongly angled at anterior margin of cell, postmedian produced at apex of cell, a faint cloud-like fascia running from the angle of postmedian to tornus, discocellulars unmarked. Hindwing unmarked, but a little darker towards apex. A male from Kyushu has both wings infuscated, excepting central area defined by the two lines of forewing and basal two-thirds of hindwing.

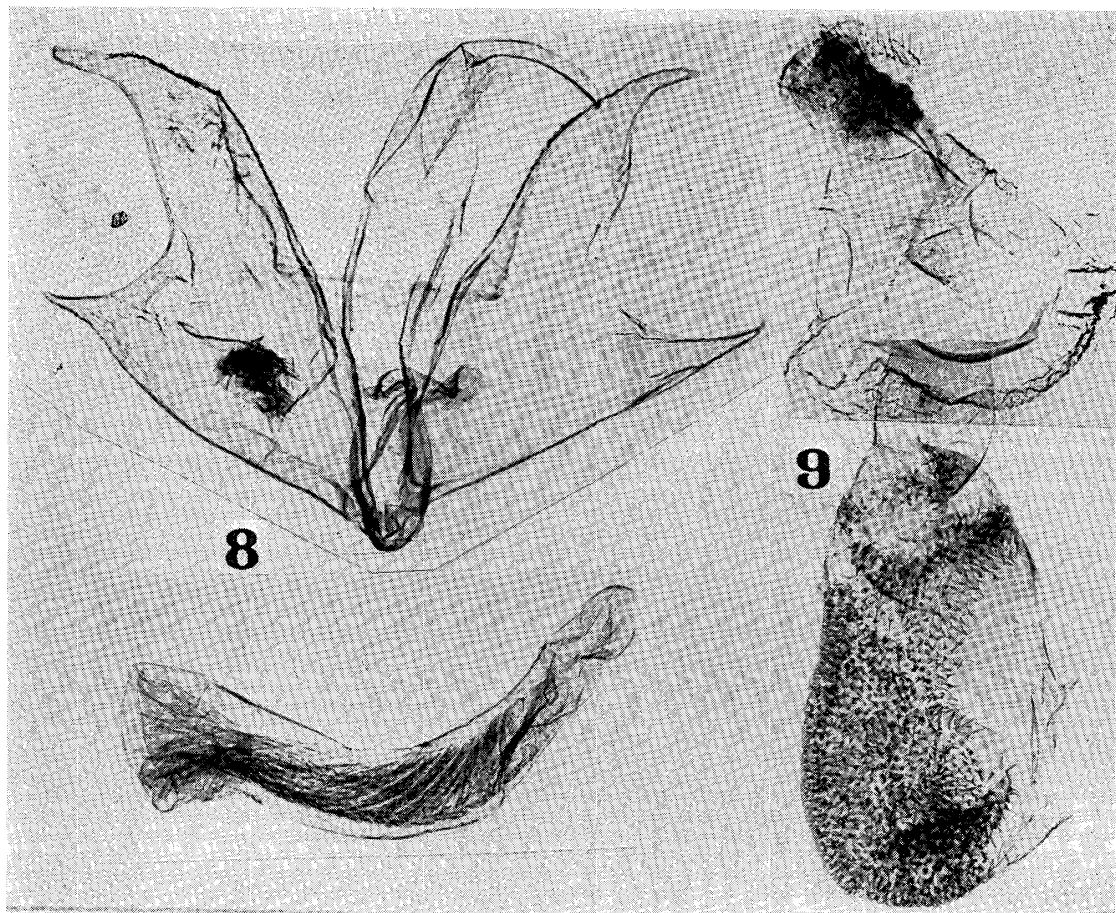


Fig. 8. *Palaeopsis unifascia* sp. nov., ♂ genitalia (H. I. slide no. 6805).

Fig. 9. Ditto, ♀ genitalia (H. I. slide no. 6806).

♂ genitalia. Valve ample, expanded, strongly produced at apex and ventral end, deeply incurved between them, an elongate valvula arising from the innermost, at the inside of left valve there is a round spinulous protuberance, right valve has a narrow band-like one, aedeagus thick and strongly curved at middle, spined cornuti numerous. ♀ genitalia. Genital opening decorated with oblong band-like sclerite, ductus bursae broad, about one-third length of ovate bursa copulatrix which is strongly and minutely spinulous, ductus seminalis arising from right margin.

Holotype, ♂. Shiratani, Yakushima Is., 17. vii. 1972 (T. WATANABE). Paratypes. Yoshii-machi, Ukibagun, Fukuoka Pref., 3. v. 1966, 1 ♂ (N. GYÔTOKU). Honmura, Kuchinoerabu Is., 27–31. vii. 1973, 1 ♂ (A. KAWABE). Type-locality, 25. vii. 1974, 1 ♀ (H. INOUE). Shichigodake, 11. x. 1972, 1 ♀; Miyanoura, 14. x. 1972, 1 ♀; Onoaida, Yakushima Is., 30. x. 1971, 1 ♀ (T. WATANABE).

Distribution. Kyushu, Yakushima, Kuchinoerabujima.

### Noctuidae (Acontiinae)

#### *Metaemene hampsoni* WILEMAN

*Metaemene hampsoni* WILEMAN, 1914, Entomologist, 32: 319.

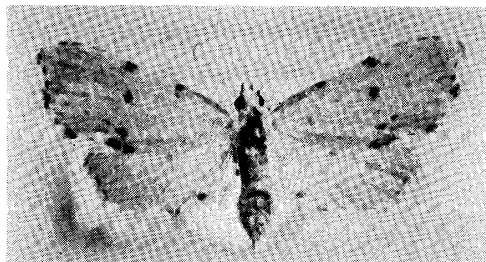


Fig. 10. *Metaemene hampsoni* WILEMAN, holotype, ♀, in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

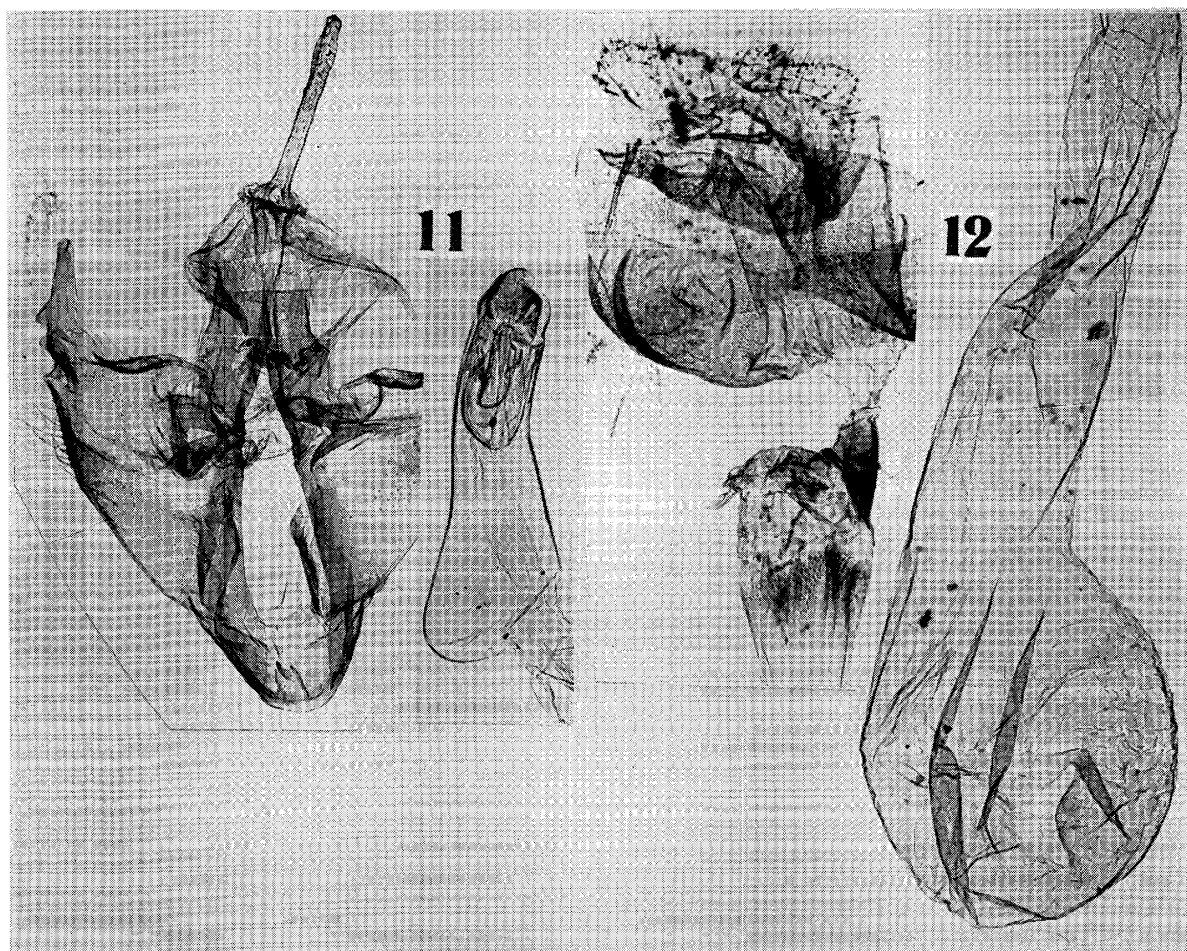


Fig. 11. *Metaemene hampsoni* WILEMAN, ♂ genitalia (H. I. slide no. 6954).

Fig. 12. Ditto, ♀ genitalia (H. I. slide no. 6955).

*Parasiccia karenkonis* MATSUMURA, 1930, Ins. Matsumur., **5**: 40; MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap.: 976, no. 1676, fig.; INOUE, 1965, Kontyû, **33**: 352, pl. 12: 1 (Arctiidae). **Syn. nov.**

As there is no areole on forewing of this species, it is not a typical species of *Metaemene*, but I have placed in it because of similarity of the genitalia with *M. atrigutta maculata* LEECH. Ryukyuan specimens in my collection, 2 ♂ from Okinawa and Iriomotejima, are much smaller than Taiwanese specimens examined by me: length of forewing 7.0–7.5 mm, against 8.0–11.0 mm. I was able to examine the holotypes of *hampsoni*, ♀, and *karenkonis*, ♀, both from Taiwan.

## 要 約

*Pelosia angusta* (STAUDINGER) ネズミホソバ (チビホソバ)

北海道東部で多数とれている本種と同種ではあるが、小型でやや黒っぽい 1 ♂ が隠岐でとれており、これが、長いあいだ正体不明となっていた *Ilema okiensis* MIYAKE の記載と一致するので、本文で異名とした。樺太の *P. sachalinensis* MATSUMURA は、北海道やアムールの本種とまったく同じである。私はまだ ♀ を検していない。

*Tigrioides immaculata* (BUTLER) ナガサキムジホソバ

私 (1961) は DANIEL (1954) の同定を信じて、本邦南西部の *Tigrioides* を *kobayashii* という新種としたが、台湾から記載された BUTLER のタイプ標本 (♀) の交尾器を検したところ、*kobayashii* は異名であることがわかった。伊豆半島以南に産し、屋久島にまで分布している。

*Tigrioides pallens* INOUE リュウキュウムジホソバ (新称)

前種より翅が少し細く、前翅の脈相も異なる。交尾器にも大きなちがいがあがる。沖縄、石垣島、西表島に多産し、前種と分布が重っていない。

*Miltochrista sauteri* STRAND タイワンスジベニコケガ

岸田, 1978, 月刊むし 90: 27, fig. 15, によって図示され、表記の和名が与えられたが、*M. orientalis* DANIEL は異名となる。*M. sauteri* ab. *fuscozonata* MATSUMURA は、次の新種で、上に引用した岸田の Figs. 15a-15c がこれに当る。

*Miltochrista fuscozonata* INOUE ソトグロスジベニコケガ (新称)

*M. striata* (BREMER & GREY) スジベニコケガや前種ほど濃厚な赤色でなく、前翅横線が太く、外横線より外にある脈上の暗色線が太く、しばしばゆう合して全体に暗くなっている。本種も前種も台湾にごく普通だが、日本に多いスジベニコケガは台湾から未発見。

*Miltochrista aberrans okinawana* MATSUMURA ハガタベニコケガ (オキナワベニコケガ)

奄美大島、徳之島、沖縄産は、小型で、鋸歯状の外横線が消えやすいし、前翅中央部が黄色くない。石垣島と西表島のものは、むしろ横線が太く強い傾向がある。琉球の亜種については、更に多くの標本によって調べる必要がある。私 (1965) が *M. convexa* WILEMAN アミメベニコケガとして琉球から記録したのは、同定の間違いであった。

*Neasura melanopyga* (HAMPSON) ムモンウスキコケガ

私 (1965) が *N. hypophaeola* HAMPSON として記録したのは間違い。台湾から記載された本種は、南西諸島に広く分布している。

*Chamaita ranruna* (MATSUMURA) スカシコケガ (ランロンヒメホソバ)

私 (1961) が本州と四国の標本で記載した *Ch. diaphana* INOUE は、台湾の本種とまったく同じである。そのご茨城県鹿島 (目下わかっている北限)、奄美大島、西表島でとれている。山本, 1959, 原色昆虫大図鑑 1: 101, pl. 60: 23, の *Schistophleps bipuncta* HAMPSON ウスバフタスジコケガのうち b は本種の間違い。

*Hemipsilia coavestis* (HAMPSON) キイロコケガ (改称) (フンキホソバ)

*Nudaria punkikonis* MATSUMURA を本文で異名として整理した。台湾の中部山地に多い。

*Palaeopsis suffusa* (HAMPSON) シラキコケガ (改称) (シラキホソバ)

*Nudaria shirakii* MATSUMURA を本文で異名として整理した。本種も台湾の中部山地に多い。

*Palaeopsis unifascia* INOUE ウスバチビコケガ (新称)

日本で発見されたコケガのなかで最も小型。翅は白く半透明で、前翅に褐色の内外横線があり、後者は強く外方に彎曲している。福岡県でとれた 1 ♂ は、やや大きく、前翅中央部と後翅の基半を除き、淡黒褐色をしている。そのほか屋久島と口永良部島でとれた少数の個体しか知られていない。

*Metaemene hampsoni* WILEMAN アトジロコヤガ (改称) (カレンコウアトジロコケガ)

ヒトリガ科コケガ亜科の *Parasiccia karenkonis* MATSUMURA は、ヤガ科コヤガ亜科のもとに同じ台湾から記載された表記の種と同種である。私 (1965) はこれを西表島から記録したが、そのご沖縄のも入手した。琉球産は台湾のものより小型だが、検した標本が2つしかないので、亜種の問題は保留したい。本種の前翅には *Metaemene* のような小室がないので、分類上の位置については、更に検討を要する。

蝶と蛾 Tyô to Ga, 30(3, 4): 171, 1980

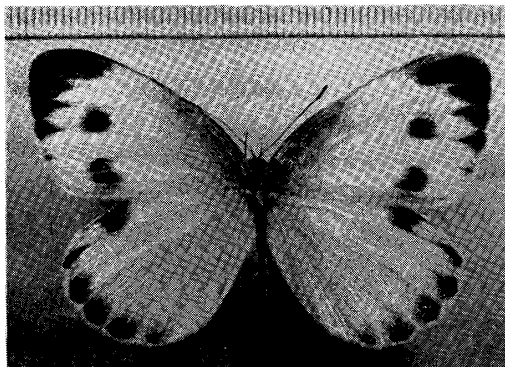
### 兵庫県でタイワンモンシロチョウを採る

足 立 尚 計

Naokazu ADACHI: A Record of *Pieris canidia* SPARRMAN from Hyogo Prefecture

兵庫県でタイワンモンシロチョウ *Pieris canidia* SPARRMAN を採集したので報告する。

1 ♀, 兵庫県芦屋市岡本, 22. viii, 1975, 筆者採集所蔵。



採集地点は神戸港北東約 7 km の地点である。ちなみに、本種はこれまで本州では東京都および島根県大田市で記録されているにすぎない。

末筆ながら同定をお願いした大阪市立自然博物館の日浦勇氏および写真撮影をお願いした石川隆代氏に感謝する。